Num. CLXXXIV. FREE Jany 30, 1790

Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1790. [Vol. IV.

683

John and David Acheson,

At their Store in Washington Town, and

ABEL BENNAN, & Company,
Muddy Creek.

ARE just opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, suitable for the season, which they will sell low for cash, whiskey, flour, tallow, beeswax, butter, furs, bear and deer skins, and will receive wheat and rye delivered at Col. James Perry's, Monongahela, John Baldwin's, and Adam Wickerham's, on Miugo and Peter's creek, Thomas Parkinson's and Shebnezer Bentley's, Pidgeon creek, Andrew Wilson and Denis Lindley's, Ten Mile, James Carmichael's, Muddy creek, Robert Moore's and Absalom Wells's, Buffaloe, Col. John Canon's, John White's, Nicholas Peeles, Lodwick Smith's, and Coon's new mill on Chartier's creek: Receipts from any of the above mills, will be accepted of for goods, the same as cash, and will be taken for old debts if delivered before the first of February next. All those indebted to said company by bond, note or book account, that will not pay off their respective balances before that date, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney without respect of persons.

All those indebted to the store kept by Archibald Gaston, at Mr. John Baldwin's, Mingoe creek, and Mr. William Neville's, Monongahela, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to pay off their respective balances to the subscribers, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN ACHESON & Co.

Washington Town, Dec. 10, 1789.

THIS day by mutual consent the co-partnership of Acheson, M'Kinly & Co. is dissolved: They request all those that have demands against said company to furnish their accounts that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to said company by bond, note or book account, to discharge their respective balances to the subscribers, before the first of next February, as all outstanding debts after that period will be sued for without respect of persons. The gentleness they have already shewn, will convince every person of candour how disagreeable such proceedings will be to them.

JOHN ACHESON.
WILLIAM M'KINLY.

West Liberty, Sept. 26, 1789.

The subscriber at his store in West Liberty and south of Short creek, is just opening a neat assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will sell low for cash. Beef cattle, pork, whiskey, flour, wheat, rye, corn, furs, deer and bear skins, &c. Kentucky Boats may be supplied with provisions on low terms at the mouth of Short Creek, Ohio.

WILLIAM M'KINLY.

CAME to the plantation of Col. John Carnahan, on Chartiers creek, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, four hogs, two marked with a swallow fork in the near ear, and a crop off the off ear, one black, the other black and red spotted, the other two a reddish colour, but have no mark; also a black and white Bull, no mark, two years old this coming spring. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CORNELIUS MANNING.

January 9, 1790.

A New Store.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened Store in the house formerly occupied by captain Alexander Fowler, in Second street, opposite Messrs. Trimble and Magee's, where they are supplied with a compleat assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, together with a large quantity of Groceries, all which they intend to sell for cash, whiskey, flour, &c.

They flatter themselves that from the opportunity they have had of laying in those goods on the best terms at Philadelphia, they can make those who honor them with their commands find their advantage in dealing with them.

HAYES & COLHOUN.

Pittsburgh, December 16, 1789.

N. B. They have also a small collection of BOOKS for sale, a catalogue of which may be seen at their Store.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, late from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the Stone House, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, brass or steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefulest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS lost or stolen on the night of the 24th of November last, between Ellie Myers's tavern and James Myers's mill, a pair of wallet saddle bags, containing three new calicoe gowns, five bandanoe silk handkerchiefs, two pair of cotton, and three pair of thread stockings, one muslin, one kenting one lawn handkerchief, one lawn apron, a few remnants of calicoe, one pocket handkerchief, one shirt and one shift, and sundry articles not now recollected. Whoever will deliver said saddle bags, with their contents, to Andrew Watson, Pittsburgh, Asa Cook, near Brush run, or Joseph Cook, in Greensburgh, shall receive four Dollars, and no questions asked, or if stolen, the above reward for the saddle bags and prosecuting the thief as the law directs. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 5th day of January 1790.

THOMAS DICK.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have erected their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh

SPRIGS and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, January 5, 1790.

A.

ROBERT Adams, Cross creek; John Armstrong, John Adams, Isaac Anderson, William Arbuthnot.

B.

Severen Bolt, D. D. Bonbon, Edward Barton, Thomas Boyd, John Baird, Sawickly; James Brunton, Fort Harmar; Robert Buntin, James Bredin, Racoon creek,

C.

Samuel Collert, Morris Cuffard, Thomas Clare, Georges's creek; Edward Cheese.

D.

John Dodd, Washington; William Dillon, John M'Dowell, Martin Dickson,

E.

John Ellis, Fort Harmar.

F.

Robert Fraser, Robert Ferguson, Michael Forbee.

G.

John Guthrie, Robert George.

H.

Rev. Edward Hoey, Adam Hoops,

I.

Isaac London, Robert Ioner, Whiteley; Matthew Iack, James Imbrie, Mingo creek.

L.

William Leslie, King's creek; James Lieper, Chartiers; M. Lacaffagne, Louisville.

M.

John M'Cracken, Ligonier Valley; Patrick M'Donald, John M'Connell, Francis M'Elwane, David M'Cracken, John Mry, Marietta; Alexander M'Munn, Thomas M'Elhinny, William Mitchelly, Samuel Morrow, Robert Meffer.

N.

William Neilson, or James M'Nary, Mill creek; Charles Neale.

P.

Mrs Pinks, William Panling.

R.

Henry Robinson, Andrew Rodgers, Frederick Adam Reiter.

S.

Revd. Joseph Smith, William Sloan, Thomas Sargent, Ten Mile; Richard Speer, Lieut. Derick Schuyler, Fort Harmar; Col. Lewis Charles Schuman, Archibald Shanks.

T.

General Benjamin Tupper, Marietta; Thomas Thompson, James Thompson, Summerall's ferry.

W.

William Wilson, John Wright and Brother, David Wilson, George or Samuel Workman, William Wightman, Abraham Whiteside, Casper Walthour.

It is necessary to acquaint those who have letters in the Post Office, that unless they call for them in three months from this date, they will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

JOHN SCULL, P. M.

WHEREAS there is a note of the subscriber's of ten or eleven pounds, payable to a certain William Penna, in Franklin county, due the 25th of December, 1789. This is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I have made a tender of the pay according to our agreement

EBENEZER MAGOFFY.

January 14, 1790.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, November 5.

ORDERS from the Hotel de Ville are issued for apprehending all persons attainted of high treason, and particularly Prince Lambesc, for having entered the Thuilleries on the 12th July last, at the head of an armed troop, and killed an harmless citizen, who was peaceably walking in those gardens. Many deputies of the national assembly have signified their retreat: among others Messrs. Lafaye, Bernard, and Lally Tolendal.

The mayor of Paris, and several other municipal officers have applied to the national assembly for a better regulation of the police in the capital.

The senate of Dauphiny did not meet on the 2d instant as had been settled. The following circular letter was sent to every deputy of the county by the attorney general and syndics. "Sir, we are charged by the intermediate commission to acquaint you, that after very important considerations, the convention of the states has been postponed to the 14th of December next. We have the honor to be, &c."

GHENT, November 7.

Friday morning a little before 8 o'clock, about 2000 patriots who came from the district of Waes, appeared before the Saxon and Bruges gates of the city, and after a short contest made themselves masters of the city, driving the soldiers who guarded the gates, and being joined by many of the patriots in Ghent, soon overpowered the main guard, who were either killed or dispersed. During this the troops in the Caserns of St Peter, having divided into two columns, those on the right marched to Water port bridge having the river in front; the other took post at the Kettle-gate, having the aforesaid river also in front; so that these columns could not be attacked except in front, at a great disadvantage, for they had the command of the ground every way: notwithstanding their several advantages, the patriots attacked them, and after an obstinate engagement with cannon and musquetry for two hours, the military were driven to their caserns, leaving many dead and wounded, the exact number not known. The same night a corps of 200 men, with 3 cannon, marched out of the caserns into the suburbs among the burghers; the same on Saturday; and on Sunday the patriots attacked the troops and drove them off, but the military returned at night, and began to wreak their vengeance in the most cruel manner, by fire, robbery, and murder. On Monday at day break they returned to the same quarter, but were beat off by the patriots; they returned again at night with such fury and vengeance, that they did not even spare sucking babes at the breasts of their mothers.

During these commotions, there was a continual firing from the castle with red hot and other cannon balls, which destroyed all the houses and buildings in the vicinity; and the garrison continued to sally out every night to plunder and drag all they could lay hands on prisoners into the castle.

As the garrison in the caserns continued to kill, to murder, and to destroy by fire; the patriots under the command of the Heer Van Ressum, animated with a determination to put an end to these excesses, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, attacked the garrison in the caserns with such undaunted spirit, that about four in the afternoon, they surrendered prisoners of war, consisting of more than 600 men, with their commandant, a major; and they were marched bareheaded through the city, and imprisoned in different cloysters. On Monday night the garrison of the castle, finding themselves in a distressed situation, abandoned the same, and fled by Dumport to Dendermond; so that at present we are relieved from a band of desperate barbarians, who may be truly stiled regimented assassins.

LONDON, November 17.

By the Dutch and Flanders mail which arrived on Saturday morning, we have the following important news from Cleves:

That the king of Prussia has sent orders to lieut. general de Shchliffen, governor of Wesel, to march with a considerable body of forces to appease the troubles at Liege, they are to be joined by others belonging to the bishop of Munster, and the duke of Juliers, in their titles as co-directors of the empires.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Oct. 27.

"The rubicon is at length passed! The armed refuges of Brabant, dispersed in proclamations and annihilated in Gazettes, entered this province on the Dutch frontier, to the number, it is said of near 6000 men, on the 23d instant. The following day, after some skirmishes, in which only a few lives were lost they made themselves masters of Lillo, the Key of Brabant on that side, and advanced towards Antwerp. In the night of the 24th, they possessed themselves of an hostage for the security of their friends in Brussels. M. de Crumpiper, chancellor of Brabant, one of the most active among the agents of their sovereign, was surprised at his country seat on the banks of the Scheld, by a detachment of about three hundred men, and conveyed to the head quarters of the patriots. They gave immediate notice to the Austrian officer that they would retaliate on his person any severities exercised on their imprisoned friends.

"This manoeuvre gave occasion to the following one on the part of the government: Count Launoy and three more noblemen of the most ancient and opulent families in the province, had, in obedience to the injunctions, and on the faith of the promises contained in the emperor's last proclamation, returned to this capital from their voluntary exile. They were yesterday apprehended as hostages for the safety of the chancellor."

FRENCH MOB.

Paris is, every day, become more and more dangerous, particularly to those who are suspected, though without cause, of being unfriendly to the uncontroulable fury of the populace, till very lately distinguished by the appellation of cannaille.

Virtue innocence and beauty, the protecting armour of the softer sex in all civilized countries, are there unavailable.

The following melancholy proof of this brutal ascendency happened a few days since.

Mrs. Trevor, accompanied by her mother, had taken lodgings in a quiet part of Paris, vainly hoping to remain there undisturbed. Neither her sex, nor the circumstance of her being an English lady of distinction were sufficient to ensure her peace and tranquility. The suspicious, sanguinary mob, converted her into madame de Polignac, and instantly resolved that she should suffer death.

It was in vain that she declared her name, family and connections, that she produced legal passports, shewed several letters written by various persons of rank in France and England. She was forcibly dragged out of her house and hurried away to the intended place of execution, attended by her disconsolate mother. Her firmness was heroic and constant, and she prepared to meet her ignominious fate with the greatest fortitude.

Providence, however, sent the marquis de la Fayette, armed not only with authority and persuasion, but with documents irresistably convincing, that she was not the person the mob supposed her to be, and consequently saved her life.

The feelings of the mother of Mrs. Trevor were, however, so strongly agitated on the peril of her daughter, that she was actually fallen a sacrifice to her terrors, having since died, in consequence of the fright she received on that alarming occasion.

Riots in Paris.

Several members of the commons in Paris, having demanded the instant attention of the assembly to the scene that was passing without doors, they were ordered to be admitted.

They informed the assembly, that a mob of armed men and women had seized on a baker who lived near the archbishop's palace, and taken him before the committee of police, at the Hotel de Ville. They accused him of having concealed a considerable quantity of bread in his house.

While the committee were examining this man, news came of a very large mob having been on the Place de Grave, who threatened to go and pull down the Hotel de Ville, if the baker was not instantly delivered up to them. Several members of the commons then came forward to remonstrate with the people, who refused to listen to them, and ill-treated some of the magistrates, by spitting in their faces, and using very opprobrious language.

The committee then retired to the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, to interrogate the baker, and being fearful of a riot, invited the leaders of the mob to choose a few persons from among themselves to judge the culprit. The people however refused every application, and ranging themselves before the hotel, knocked down the centinels which guarded it, forced open all the stores, threatened to hang some of the magistrates, and at length seized on the poor baker, carried him in triumph to the place of execution, and there hanged him.

The assembly seemed much astonished and terrified at this relation. It seemed a difficult matter to propose any question, which might not tend to provoke the people under the present circumstances

The members of the commons who related the preceding account, at length intreated the assembly to give the magistracy every assistance to enforce their measures: the nation was threatened in every part, and besides the real offers, the efforts to procure provision for the capital increased daily. He said nothing could secure the public tranquility but a martial law against the large assemblies of people.

The latter was ordered to be immediately digested in a private committee.

The establishment of a tribunal for crimes of high treason was strongly urged; it was said that until such a one was instituted, and an example made to public justice, especially to those who prevented the harvest this year from coming to market no good could proceed from any institution to employ the military force.

At the conclusion of this debate, the assembly came to the following resolutions:

"That the king's ministers should declare without delay, what powers are wanting to the executive government to secure the provisioning of the kingdom, and particularly the capital, so that these powers being established, the agents of the executive power should be responsible for the non-execution of the orders of the national assembly.

"That the Chatalet of Paris should judge with sovereign power on crimes of high treason.

"That the committee of the police of Paris should communicate in writing, every thing that is come to their knowledge, to which the present troubles might be attributed.

"That the committee of the constitution should immediately digest a plan for the formation of a supreme tribunal.

The commissioners charged with framing the martial law produced it at the bar, and it was ordered to be immediately laid before the king for his royal sanction.

A new deputation of the commons entered the assembly, to desire that the provost should be authorised to act according to the ancient forms of his jurisdiction, that he might make an example of the first person who should trespass on the public tranquility.

American News.

NEW-YORK, December 31.

A gentleman lately arrived at New York from England, mentions that the British ministry had suddenly dispatched Mr, Eden (now lord Aukland) to the Hague, to negociate, it was supposed, with the Dutch, Prussian, Swedish, and Polish courts; some interesting matters respecting the Brabanters. Probably their conferences will go so far as to obtain a separation from the Austrians, and erecting them into an independent nation.

Wednesday arrived the British packet, Queen Charlotte, captain Radcliff, in 30 days from Falmouth. From English papers we state the following particulars in brief.

The national assembly commenced their proceedings at Paris, the 19th of October.

The contributions of plate for public service, in France, amount to about 120,000 marks of silver. A list of pensions is published; there are no less than 80,000 persons on it! The names, with the motives on which the pensions are founded, make three large thick 4to volumes. Such an influence was as a mill stone hung to the neck of liberty. The new standing army is established. 140,000 in peace, double that number in war. A spirit of opposition to the national assembly appears to be kindling in several of the provinces, as Normandy, Dauphiny, &c. The resolutions of the nobility and clergy of Thoulouse declare that the majesty of the sovereign is violated by the attempts of audacious men, who wish to govern the state, and substitute a real aristocracy for one which is only ideal, which they would fain create; that religion and the laws are profaned; the rights and franchises of provinces violated; and that the lawful authority of the monarch and his liberty, were lost in the cabals of the national assembly.

Martial law has been proclaimed, but has not been put in execution but in one instance; the case of the murder of a baker. Three districts of Paris are petitioning for the repeal of this law. Count Mirabeau carried the following resolve in the national assembly, on the 27th of October, viz. No bankrupt or insolvent debtor, shall be an elector, or eligible, or become a member of any council, or municipal committee, or of any provincial or national assembly. October 28th he carried the following viz. That in all the assemblies, there should be, previous to an election, a table on which should be written the names of all those young men, of the age of 21, in each Canton, who by their conduct and morals were worth of being elevated to the rank

of citizens, That no citizen shall have power to exercise his right as a citizen, in more places than one; and no person shall be represented by proxy in any assembly.

The king still resides in the Thuilleries, guarded by the national militia. The ministry has, in a body, addressed the national assembly, on the incompetency of the executive power.

The revolution of time, give birth to the volumn of events which form the general history of mankind. The contemplative mind traces the progress of effects from their causes, and marks the invariable similitude between the series of past and present times where the same principles appear to stamp the predominating features of the age. Empires commence, progress to maturity and then sink into oblivion; and this has been so undeviatingly the course of things, that those who contend that human nature is the same in all periods, have certainly the best of experience on their side. However the United States according to some visionaries are exhibiting a new example to mankind. From the sublime heights of their political and literary attainments they are to take a comprehensive view of all the defects of humanity in all past ages, and having the passions and weaknesses incident to man under the prefect controul of their reason, they are to perpetuate their happiness and freedom, without the restraints of civil institutions, to the latest period of time. Those however, who view things through a juster medium, thinks otherwise; and happy for our country, those who form a different estimate of human nature are the head of our affairs.

Public virtue is commonly a dormont principle till great occasions call it into exercise: Wise legislators therefore calculate their measures to touch the more obvious spring of self interest; and it is happy for mankind, that the particular interest of individuals, and communities when properly pursued alway conduces to the advantage of the general interest.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

By a gentleman just arrived from the Cherokee nation, we are informed, that a circular letter had been received in that nation from Mr. M'Gillivray, informing them, that the treaty with the United States had broke off at present by the haughty mode of proceeding of some of the gentlemen from the northward, whom he thought unacquainted with Indian affairs; but that he still looked forward to a treaty of peace in the spring, and recommended to the Cherokees to do no mischief till that time, but take the advice of general Pickens how they shall behave; that the general was good and honest, and, if he promised them any thing they might depend on his word; and that if he undertook to lay their grievances before Congress, they might rest assured he would use all his influence to have justice done them. Our informant further adds, that his father in the Cherokee nation read the letter, and explained it to some of the head men of the nation, just before he came away.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburgh, dated Dec. 16.

"A melancholy accident happened last Sunday, the 13th instant. Four persons crossing the river Susquehannah, near 'Squire Weaver's, at Berry's falls, got taken in a storm in the middle of the river; the canoe overset, and two of the persons sunk in a short time; the other two stuck by the canoe till she drifted through the falls; but it is supposed that, numbed with the cold, they were obliged to quit their hold, and perished before assistance could reach them. The bodies are not yet found. The unfortunate persons are, Iacob Gray, the wife and son of Francis Dealer, and another woman not yet known. A few light boards in the bottom of a canoe might have been the means of saving many lives thus irreparably lost."

Pittsburgh, January 30,

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia Dated January 8th, 1790.

"The convention still continue sitting, and there is less appearance of their adjournment, than there was two weeks ago. They have began to squabble about some parts (and indeed as far as they have proceeded) every part, of the report of the committee, which I suppose you have seen. It is uncertain whether they will come to any determination at all, as many of the members appear dissatisfied, and say, if something is not speedily done to bring the business to a conclusion, they will return home."

A most melancholy accident happened on the 24th of November last to a certain Mr John Talbot who sailed from the mouth of Chartier Creek on the Ohio with an intention for Kentucky, but on the 26th his boat was wrecked about fifty miles on this side Fort Harmar, by which accident, his wife and three children were drowned; the next day a boat took him and four children off the wreck, and landed them at Fort Harmar, where they were humanely treated by the officers of the garrison.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Conscience, the burthen of the song,
Whether the action's right or wrong.

AN enlightened Conscience is the vicegerent of Heaven in the soul of man: It sits in judgement upon all our actions and from its decisions there is no appeal. It applauds our conduct when regulated by just principles; and condemns every deviation from the paths of rectitude: It supports the mind under sufferings in a righteous cause; and plants a dagger in our bosom amidst the applauses which we are conscious we do not merit. Conscience is however a term of very equivocal import, applied to those principles either religious or political, upon which different ideas are entertained by mankind. Religious opinions in an especial manner, have made sad work with the infallibility of Conscience: It has converted it into a convenient engine to compass the purposes of superstitution, enthusiasm and ambition, and men have been plundered, butchered, and burned at the stake, for Conscience sake. Tis education that gives, in a great measure, the tincture to Conscience: The follower of Mahomet feels no compunction at the violation of laws, with the observance of which, the catholic thinks the enjoyments of Heaven are inseparably connected: One thinks to eat flesh in lent, is a damnable sin; the other anticipates the joys of paradise in the pleasures of his seraglio. The mind that is overshadowed with the glooms of enthusiasm, feels its conscience wounded, when it beholds a chearful countenance, and a disposition which realizes that, to enjoy, is to obey. To wear a hat or to pull it off, is a question of conscience with some and to defend this life and property, which men enter into society more fully to protect, and more effectually to enjoy, is a stumbling stone, and rock of offence to those who never refused to participate the peace and security, purchased by the blood and treasure of their neighbours. Conscience works wonders, it has transformed many a block head into a pulpit orator, who, to get rid of the curse, in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread, pretends conscience, when he forsakes his honest calling and becomes a rambling retailer of raving nonsense: a blind leader of the blind.

As to a political conscience, we have not heard much about it, since the explosion of passive obedience, and the right divine. At the beginning of the revolution, some artful tories played a few tunes upon this string, but the people were too penetrating not to see thro' their jesuitism, and they soon relinquished the hope of raising a chime in the consciences of our countrymen, for they found that no article of faith in their political creed, was more firmly established than this, that

"Resistance to Tyrants, is obedience to God.

Some make conscience of relieving the distressed, but the miser's conscience has a reverse direction; his conscience will overflow in good wishes, be ye warmed, and be ye clothed, but to bestow any part of his wealth to realize the text, is utterly against his conscience, and under the pretence of providing for his own household, lest he should be called an infidel, he monopolizes the bounties of providence, and becomes a curse to the world, for conscience sake.

How important to our peace and tranquility then is a good conscience! With respect to the eternal principles of right and wrong, every rational being has an unerring monitor within, but opinions usurp the most arbitrary dominion over the human mind. Happy the youth whose understanding is early conducted into the paths of virtue, philosophy and science, who escapes the tincture of enthusiasm, and the fetters of prejudice, who can give a scope to his judgment, and draw his maxims from the fountains of truth, experiences, and right reason, to such a mind, the universe is harmony, benevolence is its element, and the Deity a delightful source of hope and contemplation, from which alone can result a conscience void of offence.

WHEREAS a certain M'Xander M'Curdy has obtained five notes of hand from the subscriber, bearing date the 30th of November, 1789, payable as follows, viz. first January, 1790, 15l. first of August, 1790, 5l. first of October, 1791, 9l. first of October, 1792, 9l. first of October, 1793, 9l. This to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on any of the said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he makes a title to the land, or I am compelled by law.

R[illegible] M'KINLEY.

December 20, 1789.

The subscriber intends to continue his

Auction of Books,

on Tuesday next, the 2d of February, at Mr. Beaumont's Coffee-house, at the usual hour. He requests all those who have borrowed books from him, to return the same before that time, and those who have bought at former vendue, to settle with him agreeable to the articles.

Hugh Ross.

Pittsburgh, January 27, 1790,

Hugh Wilson,

At the sign of the Harp and Crown, in the town of Washington.

INFORMS the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, for the accommodation of gentlemen, foreigners, and acquaintances, where he hopes his assiduity and good attention, will merit the esteem of the respectable public.

January 12, 1790.

The subscriber has also opened a neat assortment of Merchandize, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, and gives the highest prices for wheat, rye, corn, whiskey, or beeswax, at his store, or wheat delivered at the following mills, viz. colonel Canon's, Parkeson's, Baldwin's, Smith's, Welshes, White's, Lindley's, Leet's, &c.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A Plantation or tract of Land, containing 365 acres, situate on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Washington, about seven miles from the former, There is on the premises, a good cabin, and a large and convenient barn: about 80 acres of land clear, and under fence, 12 acres of which are meadow, and with a small expence 80 acres might be made. This place is the property of Adam Patterson: the terms of payment, half cash and half negroes. For further particulars apply to Robert Boyd, living about a mile and a half from the premises.

Allegheny county, Jan. 24, 1790.

ALL persons having debts or credits with the estate of Robert Bell, of Fayette county, deceased, are called upon to bring forward their demands, or make payments as the case may be, speedily.

Elizabeth Bell,)
Presley Carr Lane,) Admistrs.

THE subscriber, on his passage down the Ohio river, on the 26th of November last, had his boat wrecked, and was obliged to leave her, after which she was drove on an island on this side the Muskingum, where she was plundered of a number of valuable things, among which is four bonds, three of them for one hundred pounds each, payable the first of September, 1791. 1792, and 1793, and the other for two hundred pounds, payable first of September 1794, all of them on Peter Millar, of Leacock township, Lancaster county. He hopes that if these bonds are offered for assignment, the person offering them may be apprehended, and the bonds lodged in safe hands.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittſburgh, December 23, 1789.

JULY the twenty ſeventh day,
My wife Betſy ranaway,
From bed and board did flee and ſay,
She would no longer with me ſtay.
Since ſhe has left me without cauſe,
I'll give her time enough to pauſe,
That ſhe may ſee her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and ſmall,
To truſt her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

B L A N K

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh

THE ſubſcriber being appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the county of Waſhington, and Territory of the United States North Weſt of the River Ohio, adminiſtrator of the eſtate of the late Samuel Holden Parſon, eſquire, deceaſed: hereby notifies the public, that three months from the date hereof, is allowed by the Judge of Probate, to the creditors of the aforementioned eſtate, to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcriber, at Marietta, for adjuſtment, after which no demand will be allowed. Notice is likewiſe given to thoſe perſons indebted to the aforeſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, otherwiſe their accounts will be put in ſuit.

By order of the Judge of Probate,

EN. PARSONS, Adminiſtrator.

Marietta, December 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD-

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Eſq; on Peter's creek, Waſhington county, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from Waſhington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welſh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aſlan, and James Sanderſon, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a ſtill houſe, ſtill, and compleat ſet of veſſels for two ſtills; Andrew M'Aſlan, twenty acres, and James Sanderſon, twenty acres: the yearly rents at preſent amounts to between ſeventy and eighty pounds Pennſylvania currency. The ſaid land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, ſenior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welſh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be ſold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittſburgh; Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; in Waſhington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Alſo, to be ſold or rented, the ſtone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat ſet of tools to carry on ſaid buſineſs, and a large keel boat En as above. October 15, 1789.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber, one of the wood rangers for the county of Allegheny, the following creatures, as ſtrays, viz.

One brown mare, 13 hands high, branded on the near thigh with C. B. one ſorrel colt, riſing 3 years old, neither docked or branded; one red roan mare, riſing five years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder B. and one black ſteer, with a white back and belly. The owners are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcriber, living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittſburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Muſlee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, ſtrait hair, had on a lead coloured coat and jacket, fuſtian breeches, new ſhoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the weſt of Ireland, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtrong made, red, ſhort curly hair, had on a light blue coat, ſpotted jacket, & jeanet breeches old hat; he took with him ſome cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S.

By the Printer hereof.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith Buſineſs in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquaw tomahawks, ſcalping knives boxes and pins for vizer, grates poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſeddle trees, makes craping, curling, and piercing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords, razors, ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnerſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the Engliſh Language in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has accepted of the ſame Office in the Waſhington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five ſhillings each for one year. The Revd Mr. Dod continues to inſtruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive ſuch other Students as may be offered for Inſtruction in theſe Languages or the Mathematicks. The ſituation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous ſettlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to ſuch as deſire inſtruction for themſelves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houſes at about thirty dollars for the year, and the eſtabliſhed reputation of the Maſters, gives the moſt favorable proſpects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

AS the ſubſcribers propoſe quitting this Country as ſoon as poſſible, they requeſt all perſons who have left Watches to be repaired, to take them away before the firſt day of next February.

They earneſtly ſolicit all thoſe indebted to them to diſcharge their reſpective balances before the firſt of January, as all outſtanding debts after will be ſued for.

The neat and commodious Shop, in which they have for ſome time worked, will be ſold or rented on the loweſt terms.

GREGG & BARKER.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 16, 1789.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11, 1789.

ON motion, Reſolved, That John Moore, William Jack, and Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby authorited to inveſtigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, againſt Michael Huffnagle, Eſq; prothonotary of that county, and to report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.

To John Moore, William Jack, & Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſqrs. gentlemen appointed to inveſtigate the charges againſt M. Huffnagle, Eſquire.

Laſt Notice.

Brownſville, November 2, 1789.

THOSE who are indebted to Lang and Kinnear, and have not ſettled off their accounts with the ſubſcriber as formerly advertiſed, muſt now blame themſelves for the conſequences, he being obliged, under a high penalty to do his utmoſt to get the partneriſhip accounts ſettled without delay, can no longer defer ſueing thoſe who neglect. He will yet, however, produce in payment at caſh prices, from thoſe who ſhall immediately ſettle and pay off without being ſued, but intends to compel payment in caſh from thoſe who put him to that diſagreeable neceſſity.

JAMES LANG.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public Houſe,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittſburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himſelf with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of thoſe who pleaſe to call on him, and has good ſtables with oats and hay for horſes, flatters himſelf by his aſſiduity to pleaſe, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

Extract from an Act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 19th day of March, 1783, relative to Exciſe.

Section V. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of June next, every diſtiller of ſpiritous liquors, before he proceed to diſtill any further quantity, ſhall under the penalty of ten pounds, enter with the collector of exciſe for the city or county reſpectively, or his deputy, wherein ſuch diſtiller ſhall reſide, an account of all ſuch ſtills, with the number of gallons which they do ſeverally contain, and ſhall be accountable to ſuch collector, or his deputy, for all liquors by him retailed, drawn, ſold, bartered or delivered to any perſon or perſons for any valuable conſideration whatſoever, in any quantity leſs than twenty gallons at one time and to one perſon, and ſhall enter the ſame and pay the exciſe thereon, as retailers are by law obliged to do; any thing contained in any law heretofore made notwithſtanding.

WANTED an Apprentice, of about 14 years of age, to the Black, White Smith, and Cutlery Buſineſs. Enquire of Thomas Wylie, at the corner of Market and Third ſtreets, Pittſburgh.

URG: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Orwiſty's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 10/6 per vertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* TERMS *not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for One Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; Thoſe*